under Section 9(3B) of the Act is given in the Annexure [*See* Appendix CXLIII, Annexure No. 39 'B']

(c) The norms, conditions and criteria laid down by the Registration Committee for conversion of registration from Section 9(3B) to 9(3) of the Insectcides Act comprise and include information/data about various technical parameters of safety and efficacy which *inter alia* include information on chemistry and allied parameters, bio-efficacy and residues, toxicity, packaging and labelling. The data requirement for grant of provisional registration u/s 9(3B) has been stipulated for *prima facie* satisfaction of the Registration Committee on safety and efficacy aspects, as may be seen from the guidelines to the said effect at Annexure (See Appendix CXLIII, Annexure No. 40]. The Registration Committee, after the technical scrutiny, of the said data, stipulates conditions on the certificate of registration under Section 9(3B) to enable the applicant to generate data as per said conditions for the consideration of regular registration under Section 9(3) of the Act. These conditions are primarily aimed at generating data on bio-efficacy and residues under different agro-climatic conditions of the country, storage stability data under different locations in the country, long-term/ chronic toxicity studies, etc.

Severe drought conditions in the country

691. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large part of the country at present is reeling under severe drought particularly in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the losses caused due to persisting drought and the details of the relief and succour provided by the Central Government; and

(c) the financial assistance sought by the State Governments and assistance given by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Due to the erratic behaviour of the Southwest monsoon this year, the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh have reported drought conditions and the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has also reported about the developing drought situation. Reports of moisture stress and shortage of water have also been received from the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(b) and (c) Since the current monsoon period is not yet over, it is not possible to determine the losses at this stage.

The concerned State Govts. take the necessary steps to combat the situation arising out of the drought conditions as per established procedure. The Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Govts. to tackle the situation effectively. The Government of India's assistance is determined in response to memoranda submitted by the State Governments. So far only the Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted a memorandum in respect of the drought in the current crop season seeking financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 52.71 crores. However, the Central Government has approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 226.43 crores for tackling

drought condition after 1-4-1987 in 9 States as shown in the Statement.

Statement—II

The central assistance sought and celling of expenditure approved for 1987-88 *(pre monsoon) period for drought*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Assistance sought	Ceilling of expenditure approved
1	Andhra Pradesh	240.75	25.19
2	Gujarat	429.87 (included for 1986-87)	31.55
3	Karnataka	11.00 (included for 1986-87)	0.99
4	Kerala	281.64 (included for 1986-87)	15·50
5	Madhya Pradesh	75.99	17·68
6	Maharashtra	453·02	31.01
7	Rajasthan	781·83	69.13
8	Tamil Nadu	348.45	34.74
9	Goa	10·70	0·64
	TOTAL	2633.25	226.43

Debts of the farmers

692. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total debt of the farmers to (i) Government, (ii) Co-operatives and (iii) National Banks during the last three years, year-wise and state-wise;

(b) whether there have been persistent demands from the farmers for immediate liquidation cancellation of debts and action taken thereon; and

(c) what is the likely impact of the Haryana Government's recent decision to waive rural loans upto Rs. 20,000/- owed to co-operative institues and commercial banks?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON: (a) The Central Government does not give any loans to farmers directly. The details of agricultural debts owed to State Governments by farmers are not collected and are not therefore readily available. The State-wise details of loans outstanding provisional in respect of Cooperative Banks and the Public Sector Banks during the years, 1983,